GOODS MEN SAY ABOUT THE MANAGEMENT OF

#### Vol. XLII.. No. 12,936.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

ENGLISH CONSERVATIVES AND IRELAND. THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY AND HIS PARTY COM-MITTED TO THE PROPOSAL OF PEASANT PRO-PRIETORSHIP-PHASES AND VIEWS OF THE IRISH QUESTION-I R. LAMSON-LONDON LITERARY AND

At recent meetings of Conservatives the Marquis of Salisbury and other party leaders spoke in favor of Mr. Smith's proposal of peasant proprietorship in Ireland. Professor Goldwin Smith has written several letters concerning American views of the Irish problem, and also stating his own opin-The excitement occasioned by Mr. Parnell's release has subsided. Dr. Lamson's friends are hopeful of another respite, although a cable dispatch to THE TRIBUNE states that the documents sent from America have elicited strong protests against a respite. The third and fourth volumes of Lecky's "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," published in London yesterday, are commented upon in the subjoined cable dispatch to THE TRIBUNE. The prospectus of the Royal Italian Opera Company, with a capital of £200,000, has been issued in London.

#### LEADING BRITISH TOPICS. IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, April 15 .- The Easter holidays, which are usually a political vacation, resonnded with the Conservative demonstrations at Liverpool, where meetings were held, nominally to celebrate the foundation of the Conservative Club, but really to enable the Conservative leaders to bring their new departure in Irish policy conspicuously before the country. The Marquis of Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, and practically the entire Conservative party, are now pledged to the support of Mr. Smith's proposal of peasant proprietor-hip in Ireland. They have carefully avoided, nevertheless, committing themselves to details on which the practicability of the proposal entirely depends. Not the peasants' but the landlords' interests are to be the main-pring of this policy, if it is to become successful. And with Lord Denoughmore's committee presenting gigantic claims for compensation, heavy drafts are impending over the British taxpayer, on whom devolves, in the landlords' view, the double duty of reimbursing them for their past losses and supplying funds for the purchase of their estates at a high valuation. These features are intended to be developed gradually, the Conservatives hoping first to induce the House of Commons to adopt Mr. Smith's resolution, which was framed in general terms with a view of detaching Liberal support.

SALISBURY'S REVOLUTIONARY DOCTRINE REVIVED. The Marquis of Salisbury's declaration regarding the new function of the House of Lords, in consequence of the expected adoption of the Closure by the House of Commons, attracts singularly little attention. This declaration amounts practically to the affirmation of the prerogative of the Lords to judge whether the Closure be too stringently applied, and to reject every measure not in the Lords' view sufficiently debated by the House of Commons. The Marquis of Salisbury afterns that if the Commons under the Closure cease adequately to repre sent their constituency, it will be the duty of the Lerds to determine when popular opinion becomes se antagonistic to the Commons as to compel the Ministry to resign, or dissolve Parliament. This is the same revolutionary doctrine which Salisbury last year vainly endeavored to induce the Conservatives to adopt. The Conservatives at Liverpobl effered no important suggestions toward the restora tion of order in Ireland.

# PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH'S VIEWS.

The most remarkable contributions to the discussion this week have been three letters from Professor Goldwin Smith, affirming the hearty repagnance of Americans to seeing their country used as a basis for an Irish war of assassination, dastardly outrage and journalism of murder. He replies to-day to criticisms, reaffirming the feasibility of securing convictions by judicial commissions, and declining to let questions affecting the public order, life, property and the integrity of the Empire be decided by the public opinion of Parnell and "Captain Moonlight."

# PARNELL'S TEMPORARY RELEASE.

The excitement about Parnell's release, which amounted to an agitation on Monday through a wholly maladroit management which permitted the belief to spread of an unconditional liberation. has entirely subsided. The reported negotiations of Parnell with certain Radicals are not unfounded. but there has been nothing to compromise the Government, Mr. Parnell's appearance and statements entirely contradict the current fabrications respecting his harsh treatment while in prison. There has been nothing fresh this week touching the Irish-American suspects, and the topic has ceased to be discussed.

The Lamson documents, which were published today, strengthen the impression of the frivolousness strong protests against granting the request for a fresh respite. The Daily News plumply declares that the President had no right to meddle in the af-

# A NEW CONTRIBUTION TO HISTORY.

The third and fourth volumes of Lecky's History of England in the Eighteenth Century, published to-day, cover the period of the American Revolution. Lecky's treatment of the events leading to the Declaration of Independence shows a manifest effort at impartiality. He occupies a position about midway between Lord Mahon and Bancroft, He considers the principle which inspired resistance to the Scamp Act to be the same which led Hampden to refuse ship money, but brands the resistance to the tea duty as a conspiracy. He neither approves nor condemns explicitly the Boston Port bill and other coercive measures of '74, though he de-Stribes English government in America, from the time of Charles Townshend's Chaucellorship of the Exchequer, as a series of deplorable blunders. Nevertheless, he discusses most of the early revolutionary acts from the standpoint of their illegality. the chief authors of the Revolution, and estimates Washington justly and Franklin unjustly. He admits the rightfulness of the execution of Andre, who was unquestionably a spy. He continues the Irish harrative, remarking that among the best signs of the Ireland of 1782 was the ardent attachment of the people to Grattan. Among the most incontest. He praises Hutchinson, stigmatizes Otis as a dema-

#### REVIEW OF BRITISH VOLUNTEERS

The Easter vacation ending to-day was signalized by the remarkable success of the review at Portsmouth, which even the martinets of the Regular Army consider indicates the extraordinary efficiency of the Volunteers.

London, which was never more empty, is beginning to refill. The Ministers are returning. Parliament resumes its session on Monday.

#### NOTES OF SOCIETY. The fashionable season, usually at its height by the end of April, is beginning. Moderate gayety is expected. This year many houses retaain shut.

The Queen's return to Windsor passed almost unperceived. The Prince and Princess of Wales will be absent at Sandringham until Wednesday. Lord Houghton left London for Fryston Hall

#### better, but his sickness causes anxiety. A FAILURE AND A SUCCESS.

The theatrical novelties include one complete failure, Buchanau's "Shadow of the Sword," and one marked success, Godfrey's "Parvenu," which was produced at the Court Theatre. It is not a powerful play, but is a plea ant, sparkling comedy of the Robertsonian type. Marion Terry plays the beroine with grace and refinement.

LAMSON'S FRIENDS HOPEFUL. LONDON, April 15.-The friends of Dr. Lamson are very confident that, considering all the circumstances, a further respite will be granted the prisoner. Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, will return to his office to-day, and it is expected that he will at once enter upon the consideration of Lamson's case. The prisoner has suddenly become

Lanson's case. The prisoner has suddenly become depressed and unwell. The solicitor of Dr. Lamson states that, in view of the accumulating evidence for the prisoner, he does not see how the Home Secretary can refuse a further respite of a fortught. The News says: "The request for a further respite for Dr. Lamson must be carefully considered solely on the merits of the evidence, and not lightly granted. It is innortant to give no countenance or claim to the American Government to interfere in the matter. The administration of numerical law the matter. The administration of municipal law is not a fit subject for diplomatic or friendly repre-sentations from other Powers."

#### AMERICAN BEEF IN BRITISH POLITICS. London, April 15.-The London correspondent of The Manches er Guardian says: "The Conservatives are making political capital at all the naval

ports of the acceptance of contracts for American beef for the Navy. It is expected that the subject will be raised against Parliament. There is a rumor, which is probably true, that the Government intend to ab hish the curing establishment at Deptford, and are in favor of a system of obtaining supplies by contract from private firms."

# A NEW OPERA COMPANY.

London, April 15.-The prospectus has been issued of the Royal Italian Opera Company, of Covent Garden (limited), with a capital of £200,000. The company will have virtual control of Italian operatic performances in England and the United States.

#### O'BRIEN RELEASED FROM PRISON. Dublin, April 15.—Mr. O'Brien, editor of The United Ireland, has been unconditionally released from prison. The Rev. Mr. Higgins has been liberated on bail.

STRIKE OF FRENCH IRON WORKERS. LONDON, April 15 .- A dispatch from Paris to The Standard states that 5,000 employes, representing every trade connected with the manufacture of a struck against the proposal of the maters to deduct 40 centimes on every 100 francs of wages, to be applied to the payment of insurance premiums of the men against accidents.

AFFAIRS OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE. VIENNA, April 15 .- At the opening of the Austrian hope that the last remnants of disorder would shortly be suppressed in the occupied provinces in preparation for the time when they are to be in-

A bill for a credit of 24,000,000 florins, for defraying military expenses, was referred to the Budget Committee with instructions to report upon it as

#### ANOTHER PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR. VIENNA, April 15 .- The Press says: Trustworthy

merchants from Moscow report that eighty workmen who were employed on the Uspanski Cath dra were arrested on Holy Saturday in consequence of the discovery of a mine under that edifice, in which it is intended that the ceremony of the coronation of the Czar shall take place.

# EURDAN'S TORPEDO IN TURKEY.

Constantinople, April 15.-A commission, pre sided over by the Minister of Marine, to examine the different proposals for supplying torpedoes, definitively selected General Burdan's proposal. The Minister of Marine having reported the conclusions of the commission to the Sultan, General Burdan was asked to state the conditions and cost of manufacturing the torpedoes in America and in Constant mople, the latter place being preferred by the Sultan. The commission will examine the conditions on Monday.

# STATE RIGHTS IN CANADA. OTTAWA, Ont., April 15 .- In the House of Com-

mons to-day the motion of Mr. Cameron, asserting the rights of the Provincial Legislatures against of the grounds of his alleged insanity. They elicit | Federal interference, and dealing generally with the action of the Government in disallowing certain bills passed by the Ontario Legislature, was de-feated by a vote of 110 to 50.

# PERU AND CHILL

PANAMA, April 6 .- This city has been much interested recently in the arrival of two prominen-Peruvians who during the war with Chili occupied prom ment positions. Prado, the self-exiled President, arrived from New-York on March 30. Pierola was then known to be on his way to Panama, to arrive on April 1, as he rate enemies might do on meeting on neutral territory Curiosity was, however, disappointed. The two chiefs ignored each other. Pierola had his family with him and one or two personal friends. He goes to live in Paris, where he has business and social relations. While here he was somewhat reserved about his visit to Europe. It is, how-ever, generally understood that M. Pierola has learned that the Chileans are not willing to stake their claims upon Tarapaca and the payment of a serious war in it in nity; that no political party in Peru can hope to remain in power after the withdrawal of the Chilians which would make peace with the Chilians on the basis of territorial dismemberment, a sinc qua non with the Califans; that no Peruvian statesman has sufficient pretige, personally or politically, to combine the aniago nistic parties in Peru into a national party or other currily for a stable government, which could treat with the Chilans and get rid of the army of occupation.

# NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1882.—TWELVE PAGES.

able signs of the profound degradation of modern political opinion in Ireland is the class of men who are now the popular idols.

FROUDE'S BIOGRAPHY OF CARLYLE.

The Carlyle controversies have been revived by Froude's biography, the effect of which, on the whole, is to confirm the impression, created by the "Reminiscences," of the essential untrustworthiness of Carlyle's judgment of contemporaries. The new volumes present new instances of melancholy jealousies and inconsistencies.

REVIEW OF BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

The most only proved that fact, but showed the blitter animosity which the leaders entertained for cach other. Reconciliation was hopeless, and Pierola is understood to have wildnawn from the country, to permit, if possible, the realization of the formation of a great National party, untransmelled by the presence of any of the old political chiefs of the country. But just at this juncture, however, General Pradorciums to the country, but it is hinted that he will go direct to lima and place himself in accord with the members of his old party, which its still of considerable importance, and secure if possible the cooperation of the Chilians, which is still of considerable importance, and secure if possible the cooperation of the Chilians, which its still of considerable importance, and secure if possible the cooperation of the Chilians, which its still of considerable importance, and secure if possible the cooperation of the Chilians, and consequently the hero of the Dos de Mayo seriously thinks of returning to his country and once more appearing as its saviour. What the result of this effort may be will shortly be seen.

It seems strange that the Chilians should hold with such tenacity to the possession of the upper department.

It seems strange that the Chilians should hold with such tenacity to the possession of the unper departments of Peru. Of the 9,000 men in Lima 2,276 are in the hospitals. The forces from Trujillo, Huncho, Pisco and other points have been recalled to Lima, leaving at these points nothing more than a corporal's goard. The mortality is most airraing among them, as many as 600 having died in a month. At this rate the Callian army will be decimated more rapidly than by the enemy's guns, and Chilian occupation and Peruvian territorial loss come to an end together.

# ENTERPRISES IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, April 6.—The concession granted to General Daniel Butterfield, of New-York, for the construction of a radway from the capital to the Gulf of Fonseca has been approved by the Salvador Congress. Three railways have been projected, of which this one, to be known as the Central Railway, is the citief. It will

pass through the centre of the State. Captain Lull, of the United States Navy, who recently visited Nicaragua, states that he has secured a modifica-tion of the concession granted to Mr. A. G. Menocal for the construction of an interexade canal through that re-public. Time for beginning the work has been extended uctil September 30, 1884, giving ample time for the in-corporation of an American company to undertake the work, and also to allow careful legislative action on the subject in the United States.

#### COLOMBIAN AFFAIRS.

PANAMA, April 6 .- On April 1 various public demonstrations were made to colabrate the peaceful beginning of the Administration of Dr. Zaldua. It is said, new Administration and plunge the country into civil

A queer story comes from Chiriqui. It is said that some Americans have settled on the Island of Montaoso, a spot of earth which has botherro been considered unimabitable. They occasionally send a black man over to the main hand to purchase their supplies, to pay for which he usually employs American gold.

#### FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Saturday, April 15, 1882. The German Reichstag has been convoked for April 27. The report of the death of the Duke de Baylen was premature. It is said, however, that the Duke is dying. The remains of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, the artist and , have been interred in the parish churchyard at King Humbert of Italy has conferred the Collar of tha

Order of the Annuncia.ion upon the King of Wurtemburg. The German Minister of Worship has confirmed the

election of Professor Brendt as rector of the University of Greifswal I, which election the Reaction ries maintained was illegal because Professor Brendt is a Jew. The Protectionists of Spain are confident that they can defeat the adoption of the commercial treaty with

France, and obstruct other portions of the Free Trade policy of the Lioerals in the Senate. Le Temps of Paris publishes a letter from Cairo which says that war is openly declared against all Europeans

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Nord, the Russian organ at Brussels, positively denies the report of the appeniment of General Ignation as Russian Ara-bussador to France, and Prince Lobanom as Russian Min-

The Standard of this morning, in its financial article, says that an amount of bonded stock of a new American rallway, running into millions of pounds, will, it is understood, be introduced on the Loudon money market

A dispatch from Cairo to The News ways: "Several native ladies accused of complicity in the conspiracy have been imprisoned by order of Arabi Bey. The Khedive shows great reluctance to take extreme measures against the accused. The situation is considered extremely critical. It is generally believed that the conspiracy is a trumped-up affair."

QUEBEC, April 15 .- The bill authorizing the sale of the Western Division of the Government Railway was read a third time in the Legislature 1 st hight, and ordered to be sent to the Legislative Council.

HAVANA, April 15 .- The American schooner, Mary A. Harmon, has been totally wrecked near Cabo Breton, on Doce Leguns Keys, off the south coast of Cuba. The crew have been saved.

# ABOUT CONFEDERATE FUNDS.

Washington, April 15 .- The Post will tomorrow publish a communication from G. G. Dibrell, of Tennessee, in regard to the distribution of the Confedcrate specie, in which the writer embodies a statement showing how \$103,322 50 was distributed among the va-Delegation, to-day, the president expressed the rious brigades. After reciting the terms of surrender agreed upon by Generals Sherman and Johnston, which cluded all of General Johnston's Army, Mr. "The division or BHY8: to them of the small amount received was unsolicited upon their part, was in accordance with an agreement made by the officers with General Breckerridge the pre-vious night without their knowledge or procurement."

# VERDICT IN THE ELECTION CASES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 15.-In the United States Circuit Court to-day the jury charged with the ase of the United States against Bates and others, man-At that time they were called into court and The foreman stated that they disagreed as to the ment. The foreman stated that they disagreed as to the facts, and the Judge then remainded them to their room, tostracting them that if they came to a verdict any time before Manday morning they could scal it and then be released. Journals the jury rendered a scaled verdict, the nature of which is unknown.

# FREE LIBRARY FOR WILKESBARRE, PENN.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 15 .- The will of the late Isane S. Osterhout was read before his heirs this afterneon. He bequeaths to his wife and relatives \$350,000, is given in trust to his executors, who are instructed to erect a building and purchase a library, and to keep it constantly open to the public as a free institu-

# TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

HANGING HIMS LF WITH A STRAP.

LEBANON, Fenn., April 15.—Jouathus Spangler, age fitty, of Heidelberg, committed safetide this morning by hanging himself with a strap in an outlooke on his promises. His wind was deranged

is mind was deranged.

A SHERITF INDICTED FOR NEGLIGENCE.

LEENON, Pena. April 15.—The Grand Jury of its county has found two falls of indictionent against Simon circle the abertil, for he disclose in his official duties in runting the prisoners Buck and Beach to escape.

emilting the prisoners fluct and Ranch to escape.

Call For A DEMO. RAFIC CONVENTION.

NASHVILLE, Fenn., Apr., 15,—Fire chairmen he executive committees of both wins of the Destrict party will issue a call for a same convention to metally party will exceed a call for a same convention to metally party will exceed a can be seen that the city on time 20 to nominate a candidate for covern

BURIED UNDER A BANK OF EARTH.

S. UTH. BITGLE KS, Polish, and I L.—Three calls from smallpox were reported to day making a total of mine y decreases. The classical making a total of mine y decreases the large wife from the part of the large wife making a total of mine y decreases. The classical more were no new cases reported to day. The classical prior Company's hospital has been closed and the patients's moved to the barough hospital control of the company in the patients.

pital.

AN UNDERTAKER CONCEALING DEAD BODIES.

EALTIMORIE, April In.—Fine police to-liav discovered that deal orders of six releast initials in 1 • registrations of the resident many in 1 • registrations of the resident of transfers. In a supposition is that Wille was employed to bury the bottes, and according to a to make only one burial of A BURIAL POSTPONED TWICE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13, - are, Licen Connected alonedry and the four-ral was beed Pour-day. The four-day was postponent because Le Wong grave in the PATALLY ISJURED AT THE AGE OF NINETY-ONE.

AN INSANE MAN'S MIDNIORT WALK.

#### PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

LIFE IN THE WHITE HOUSE. NEW SOCIAL TYPE IN THE EXECUTIVE MANSION-THE ROUTINE OF A DAY-HOW THE WEEK IS

[FROM A STAFF CORPESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, April 15 .- In General Arthur we have a new type of man in the White House. There have been Presidents of all kinds. We have had stately Virginia gentlemen of the old school. and self-made men from the West. We have had soldiers of several varieties-the rough and honest and despotic soldier; the quiet and obstinate and sometimes wrong-headed soldier, and the simple and docile soldier. We have had rural statesmen who were born to country seats and died upon them, after bestowing solemn political autobiographies upon an inattentive country. We have had one or two Presidents who grew up amid the healthful poverty of the frontier, which, as Mr. Blaine aptly said in his memorial oration, "is indeed no poverty," but "the beginning of wealth," and who in all their upward progress through the world never wore off their simplicity. But the "city man," the metropolitan gentleman, the member of clubs-the type that is represented by the well-bred and welldressed New-Yorker-the quiet man who wears a searf and a pm in it and prefers a sack coat to the long-tailed frock coat that pervades polities, and a Derby hat to the slouch that seems to be regarded in various quarters of this Union as something no statesman should be without—this is a novel species of President. Like the type which he represents, President Arthur has no eccentricities in dress. He is quiet and irreproachable, from his gaiters to his watchguard, and would only need to be sitting in the reading-room of a New-York club to pass at any time for a successful banker or lawyer of rather more than usual dignity of demeanor. It is not to be inferred that there is any lack of the Presidential air about the present incumbent. On the contrary, he does not forget, nor allow his visitors to forget, the dignity of his office. He is affable, but it is the affability of a President; and, while there is nothing of assumption in his manner, there is in it a sease of his position which no one who cares to see dignity in a Chief Magistrate would be likely to quarrel with. The manner of life at the White House is what might be expected under the circumstances. It is probably more in accordance with metropolitan ideas than has been the case with some recent Administrations. The entertainments are elaborate

and elegant. The dinners, so some say who have survived dinners with a series of Administrations, were never so good; and not only diplomats, but other people, receive the full allowance of wine and the entire variety prescribed by social law. There is, perhaps, a little more etiquette in getting at the President than with some former Presidents, but only a little. President Arthur has let down some of the social bars around his office. Formerly the President accepted invitations to dinner only from the members of his Cabinet, the Speaker of the House, and the Judges of the Supreme Court; President Arthur has widened the circle so as to take in Senators also; and, as there are a good many Senators and a good many of them entertain handsomely, as all Washington has been given up this winter to a "grand chain" of dinners, the result has been that the President has figured in society to an unusual extent. It goes without saying that he is popular there. Naturally, all Presidents are popular in Washington, but General Arthur seems to be especially so. He is voted to be the handsomest President within the memory of this generation, and there is no limit to the praises of his appearance, his bearing and his social qualities which are board on all sides. Like all fluc looking men, he is probably aware of his good looks. That is his right, which, unlike some goodlooking meu, he does not abuse by showing that he is conscious of the fact. But, if he ever indulges in the demoralizing habit of cynicism, and the officeseeker ever ceases from troubling, and he gets a free moment when he can retire within himself and draw the bolt as it were, I wonder whether he wonders why it is that he is so much handsomer

now than he was when he was Vice-President.

One important change, and only one, has been made in the White House routine. The President has reserved one day of the six to hinwelf-on the other five he is, like all other Presidents, the prey of the public. The day first chosen to be reserved was Saturday, but that is usually a tree day for Congressmen so far as Congress is concerned, and the result was that in running the rounds of the Departments, doing errands for their constituents, as so many of them have to do, giving at least one day a week to the service, they found it convenient to stop in at the White House. The President has shifted his day, therefore, to Monday, and Saturday has become the hardest day of his week, as not only the Congressmen but the body of office-seekers and sight-seers in Washington are apt to move on the White House in force. Mondays he devotes to his correspondence, the reading of executive papers which demand his attention, and which cannot get the time to read in the busy cannot get the time to days of the week, etc.; and it is the rule that he will see no one unless it is a matter of creat urgency. Tuesday is "Cabinet day," and a little clump of carriars a sanding in the White House grounds from neon until 2 or half past 2 o'clock serve to show when the Cabinet is in session. Friday is another "Cabinet day," Wedness 2 o'clock serve to show when the Cabinet is in session. Friday is another "Cabinet day," Wednesday, Foursday and saturday are public days, on which a very simple routine is followed. The routine is much the same on all days, except that on "Cabinet days "general visitors are not received. The President usually breakfasts, it is said, between 9 and 10 %clock, and is at his deak before 10. Between 10 and 12 delack the Sanaers and members of the usually breaklasts, it is said, between 9 and 10 o'clock, and is at his deak before 10. Between 10 and 12 o'clock the Sonators and members of the House are received. Between 12 and I the visitors to Washington who always want to pay their respects to the President, and regard it as one of the chief events of a trip to the Capital to be allowed to make a brief excursion into the apartments of the Executive, take him for an instant oy the hand, and glance into his face, are shown in, and go through that queer and solemn erfennouy. The afternoon is assable consumed in receiving calters with whom a special appointment has been made—Senators, Judges, prominent public men, etc., who have matters of special importance to talk about. President Arthur remains in his office until 1 or 5 o'clock. It is said that General Grant used to leave his deak every day at 2 o'clock and did not return to it. There is usually an afternoon drive or walk before the Presidential dunner, at 7 or half-past 7 o'clock.

generally spent with personal friends who drop in, or with camers who have made appointments in advance for special hours. These nightly gatherings at the White Hous, are subjects of a good deal of specialtion in Washington, as it is supposed that they are often the consultations with his personal irreads and men whom he has drawn around him at which important siegs are atseased. These gatherings are invested with the more interest because it is known that the President has brought with him to Washington his old preserve for night work, and late hours generally. When he was do before of New-York mach of his work used to be done at mininght and later. He was always ready for a long waik with friends in the small hours of the morning and was hard at work or busny taiking with visitors when most man had been two or three hours in bed. This mone of life he seems to have continued to a certain extent in the white floase, and that mountly oal mans on probably sees laist hours and gets less step than at any former period of its hissory.

There are two kinds of reticent men—the

There are two kinds of reticent men - the reticent man who is silent and the reticent man who talks. President Arcaur is one of the latter kind. Permans his most strik-

his mouth.
"I set up with nim till 2 o'clock in the meraing,"
said a Senstor the other day, with just a suggestion

# of sadness in his tone, "talking about that matter. He learned lots, but I didn't find out a thing." D. D. L.

#### A GANG OF BURGLARS CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, April 15 .- About 4 o'clock this morning the attention of Sergeant Ainess, of the police force, was attracted to a suspicious looking character standing on the sidewalk near Thirteenth and I-sts. The officer inquired what he was doing, when a second man stepped up suddenly and exclaimed: "None of your d-d business." Ainess at once attempted to arwas struck on the head with a blackiack and severely beaten. He drew a revolver and fired, when three other men came upon the scene and a fight ensued, during which the Sergeant fired four shots and his assailants

three. Finally the five men made their escape.

An investigation showed that when the first man had been seen standing on the sidewalk, the others had been in the carpenter-shop of R. J. Fleming, and it was found that the safe in that establishment had been blown open by them. The safe was empty. Sergeant Ainess reported the case to Police Headquarters, and as it blowers the detectives were summoned. About 7 o'clock two privates, surrounded a little laundry conducted by Charles Lilley, alias Thomas Colits, forty-three years old, and "Charley" Wood, alias "Tom" Jones, no age or residence given. The men are all strangers in this city except one, whom Detective Miller recognized as having been here some time ago. The fifth man was not found. The belief is that he was bely wounded in the dight, and was put away to be treated for his injuries. The detectives say this is the mob which has recently been operating on the line of the Baltimore and Onio Kailrond.

#### WINTER WHEAT AND WINTER RYE.

Washington, April 15 .- A synopsis of the April report of the Department of Agriculture upon the area and condition of winter grain shows an increase of nearly 500,000 acres, or 2 per cent. The estimated area of the previous crop was 24,346,600 acres. The States showing an increase are: Michigan 3 per cent, Indiana tional customers, more or less, would 4, Oldo I, Keniucky 15, West Virginia 2, Virginia 3, North Carolina 18, South Carolina 10, Georgia 12, Florida 2, Alabama 33, Mississippi 54, Louisiana 75, Texas 72, Arkansus 70, Tennessee 17. The average incase in the cotton States of 26 per cent amounts to

about \$50,000 acres.

In California partial returns point to an increase of 10 per cent. The Pacific coast is not incinded in the list of strictly winter wheat States. The condition of winter wheat States. The condition of winter wheat is high throughout the West (Onlo alone reporting below 100), in the cotion States and in Delaware, Mary-Winter rye snows an increase of area except in Con-necticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Ken-tu ky, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri. The increase is rela-tively largest in the South.

#### THE PERILS OF THE SEA.

ST JOHNS, N. F., April 15 .- The barkentine Mary Barbara has arrived from Cardiff, after a passage of seven months. She has been in the ice since February Her bows are much damaged, and she had to cut away spars to use as fenders to protect her sides from the huge masses of ice.

The barkentine Minnle arrived last night. She shipped a heavy sea on April 2, and her long boat, galley, but warks, head-gear and jibboom were carried away, and her steering gear was damaged. In latitude 41° 30°, longitude 50° 30° she salica through dead eattle and deals for nearly two days; a large steamer is supposed to have foundered. Two schooners which left here for Trinity, with provisions, were forced to return on account of the lee. It is feared that the people there will be reduced to

#### NOT RETURNING FOR HIS DIAMONDS.

A well-dressed youth, about nineteen years oll, entered Pawnbroker Koplik's snop, at No. 99 Chath-am st., last night, and requested a loan of \$5 upon a pair of solitaire diamond carrings, set in platinum, which were worth about \$500. Mr. Koplik questioned the lad as to where he procured them, and he replied that they were his mother's. Mr. Kop-lik, not seeming satisfied, the boy said he would go and bring his mother, and went away, leaving the earrings

# ALDERMAN M'CLAVE'S LOSS.

Flames broke out at 4 p. m. yesterday in the three-story brick block, Nos. 155 and 157 Eleventh, ave., owned and partly occupied by Alderman John McClave as a steam planing mill. About twenty worknen were on the second and third floors when the fire started, and they barely had time to get into the street before the interior of the building was full of smoke Some of the men lost their coats and hats. Mr. McClave's some of the line loss their coats and hars. Mr. McLiaves loss on stock and building was estimated at \$5,000. The second floor was occupied by C. Friedburg, box manufacturer, who lost about \$2,000. A stock of mentillings on the top floor valued at \$3,000, and owned by E. if. Hinners, was destroyed. The insurance was believed to be ample to cover all the losses. The cause of the fire is not known.

# OPPOSED TO THE PRESIDENTS VETO.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15 .- A mass-meeting of werkingmen to express their indignation at the ac-tion of President Arthur in vetoing the anti-Chinese Im participated in by from 6,000 to 8,000 workingmen. representing all trades. The meeting was presided over representing an traces. The includes a person of the State Labor Council, and addresses were delivered by Thompson II. Murco, the statecutter Coner-asman from Maine; Charles A. Zimmermao, of the Trade and Labor Burcau of statistics of New-Jerrey, and a number of others in-

# LINCOLN MEMORIAL SERVICES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15 .- The seventeenth anniversary services of the death of Abraham Lincoln, held annually by the Lincoln Guard of Honor, occurred here to-day, at the catacomb of the National Lincoln Monument. Members of the Legislature and a large number of citizens were present. The song, " In Memoriam—Abraham Lincoln," was sung. Governor Culom delivered an address, and John Carroll Power read extracts from Lincoln's speeches and part of an edigy by an ex Confederate. Other addresses followed, and the services closed with the singing of "America."

A NEW NEWSPAPER FOR BALTIMORE. Baltimore, April 15,-The last number of The Endinore Gazette was issued to-day, the Editor, W. T. Cronsdale, announcing that the name of the paper has been "so identified with fathere and faction" one will believe it could be made a really good newspaper.
Mr. Crossdale will issue the first number of a new
Democratic daily, to be called the The Day, on Monday.

# AN OLD ROBBERY BY JESSE JAMES.

CHICAGO, April 15 .- A carious fact connected with the killing of Jesse James is that ex-Governor Burbank, of Dakota, now Post Office Inspector here, re-

# ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

MILWAUKEE, April 15.-D. J. Price, postunster at Bay View, Wis., and recently a member of the Legislature, this afternoon tried ineffectually to kill his wife and then to kill himself. The cause of the act was

# THE BUFFALO BANK FAILURE.

ALBANY, April 15.-The First National Bank of Barfalo which closed its doors yesterday, held \$70,42246 of the canal money collected for toils last

# VICTIMS OF THE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

MEMPHIS, April 15.-The bodies of Mrs. Eva Kouns and Dr. J. T. Monshan and an unknown white man were found near the wrecked steamer Golden

# FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

KILLED BY A NOTED GAMBLER. MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 15.—Captain Pugh as kilied at Racine this morning by Hardy Clifford, a off-known Milwaukee gambler—Reports from Racine are mut Clifford will be typehed to-night.

state must Chiford with be typeded to hight.

THEEE HORER THIEVES HANGED BY CITIZENS.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Intelligence from Kurbyytil, Mo. says: For some time past the people have been troubled by the depredations of horse theyes, three men who were discovered to be the emers were papared by the citizens.

# STEWART & CO'S RETIREMENT

THEIR REASONS FOR GIVING UP BUSINESS JUDGE HILTON TIRED OF CARRYING ON THE DRY GOODS TRADE-THE FIRM PROSPEROUS, ACCORD ING TO HIS STATEMENTS-WHAT OTHER DRY

THE HOUSE AND THE LOSS OF TRADE. The announcement that A. T. Stewart & Co. had decided to discontinue their drygoods and manufacturing business attracted general interest yesterday in this city and elsewhere. Their retirement was not unexpected by members of the drygoods trade, but it was not looked for so soon. Judge Hilton says that he is simply tired of business, and that the firm do not withdraw from trade because they have been unsuccessful. The policy instituted by Mr. Stewart has been adhered to since his death. Judge Hilton thinks that his attitude toward the Hebrews was an advantage to his business. Leading drygoods merchants declared yesterday that the house had been declining ever since Mr. Stewart's death; that the management was not good; that the removal of the wholesale house uptown was a great mistake; and that Stewart & Co.'s

#### A TALK WITH EX-JUDGE HILTON.

Hebrew patronage.

trade was seriously affected by the loss of

TIRED OF ACTIVE BUSINESS-RIDICULOUS STATE-MENTS CORRECTED - MR. STEWART'S POLICY

The retirement had been preceded from time to time by rumors that the firm were about to sell out. and for months there has been a very general impression in the trade that this was only a question of time. At the store of the firm yesterday there were the usual bustle and activity in all de partments. Saturday is always a busy day and the presence of a few hundreds of addinot materially add to the discomfort of getting inte the front of the crowd that lined the miles of coun ters. It was stated by several employes that their first knowledge of the change was obtained from the morning papers. While they had received ne official notice of any kind as to what length of time their services would be required, it was not unnatural that the proposed retirement from business of the firm that gave them employment should be the one topic of conversation. The movements of ex-Judge Hilton and William Libby, the partners, and of all others high in authority, were watched with greater interest then usual, not unmingled with some nervousness and anxiety on the part of

During the earlier part of the day ex-Judge Hilton was busily engaged with business affairs. By appointment later a TRIBUNE reporter saw him and found him looking rather tired and worn, but inclined to be joyial and to tell little stories rather than to give definite and precise information on any

Why did the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. decide to retire from business?" was the first question

"When I was practising law," said the ex-Judge, "I remember a case which was being tried by John Van Buren before Judge Denie. After bothering with it for some time the Judge finally dismissed it for lack of evidence, and with some disgust asked Van Buren what he meant by bringing such a case into court. 'There was plenty of evidence for my client,' said Van Buren, 'but I got tired.' That's all I have to say on that point-I got tired and want a rest. The statement in some of the papers this morning that we were influenced to take this action on account of bad business, is simply absurd. They also pretended to give figures which are absolutely ridiculous. It was Mr. Stewart's policy, and it has been the policy of the house since, never to make known its figures. Wheever gave the figures which were published was absolutely wrong

in every particular." "Do you care to correct any of these absurd blun-

'No. When I am ready to do anything then I say what I have to say. These figures are my business, and not the business of the public. We ver ask any favors of the press and they have generally been fair with us. As a rule, when we have anything to make public, we pay for it at so much a line, as we did in this instance, and whatever we do say is as true as Gospe)."

NO CHANGE OF POLICY MADE. "It has been stated, Judge, that you have made radical changes in the policy of the firm since you have been at its head."

"That was another absurd misstatement this orning, where it was asserted that I 'boasted' that I could build up a bigger business than Mr. Stewart. I never boast of what I am going to do The policy of the firm is the same as it was when Mr. Stewart was alive, and I have never deviated from it. Mr. Stewart and I were like brothers, and when I went into business with him thirty years ago, he gave me half the work to do-perhaps the larger half. stories of my making any changes are all false, but I have never cared to take the trouble to correct them, although I have sometimes written a personal letter to the editor after some particularly

annoying blunder," " Is it true that the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. have recently had their paper discounted for a large amount ?"

"I have never given a note in my life. The firm has never had its paper discounted. I'd like to see a bank that says we owe it a dollar, and I will pay a handsome reward to any one who will produce a piece of paper made by A. T. Stewart & Co. Wo have always had money enough to carry on business and we have money enough now. The old firm which has stood for sixty years will not strike its flag; it will simply furl the flag which has no spot or stain of dishonor on it and lay 't away."
"It has been asser ed that Mr. Libby and your

self have not always been in accord as to the policy pursued," suggested the reporter. "That is false. We had no difference of , pinion

as to the estab ishment of the Chicago branch, and in everything that has been done we have been entirely harmonious. In the twenty years that Mr. Libby and myself have been in business together, it is a singular fact that as close and intimate as our relations have been we have never had a diff-rence or disagreement, or so much as one unpleasant

"Does the retirement of the firm meet his ap provati"

"Entirely so I am tired, and I suppose he is tired, too. We both thought it would be better in every way to close up the business while we had the health and strength to give our personal attention to it than it would be to leave it till such time that it could only be accomplished in an unsatisfac-

tory manner and at a great sacrifice." "How long since you decided to close out the

business ?" " Quite recently."

Can you express an opinion as to how long it will require to close out the business ?"

"I never predict," "Will you continue selling as you are now doing, or will you close out your stock in bulk ?" "It is not fully settled yet, but if you wand

to know how we shall probably close out

you would better go be and that counter," pointing to an astonishing array of paraso.s. The reporter did not accept offer to sell out the stock of A. T. Stewart & Co., but he asked if they contemplated selling out the entire s ock to any one firm or company. That reminded the Judge of another little story.

"Once there was a woman in the country who had a farm to sell and she put up a sign, 'For sail,' A man driving by asked her when her farm would 'sail,' 'When